CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is the important aspect for all the people. The increasing of science and technology are factors for language to growth. Generally, Indonesian people know more than one language, so it called bilingual or multilingual. Bialystok (2001:175) describes a bilingual person who speaks two of the same language, and also acts appropriately in a sociocultural way in both languages. This definition is also supported by Titone (1993:175) shows that bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages using structures and concepts that are different from that language.

There is an interesting phenomenon that occurs nowadays is that many people use code-switching when communicating with other people. Wardhaugh (1986:83) Code is a certain kind of system or language used by two or more people for communication. Language humans are a kind of code; a language system in a society; certain variations in a language. Code is a term neutral which can refer to language, dialect, sociolect, or variety of language.

In Indonesia today, the phenomenon of "code-switching" is easy to find in everyday life. Most of the use of code-switching occurs in the speech of

young people and public figures. "code-switching" refers to the use of two languages in communication. "Code-switching" is alternating between two languages or variations of language in one conversation across borders sentence or clause. According to Trudgill (1974), sociolinguistics is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Sociolinguistics plays an important role in social life. Sociolinguistics is institutional linguistics related to the relationship between language and the people who use that language Sumarsono (2007:2). Sociolinguistics specializes in studying how language functions in society Bram & Dickey (1986:146). Sociolinguistics attempts to explain the human ability to use language rules appropriately in various situations. Without sociolinguistics, all kinds of interaction activities in society will certainly be paralyzed. Thus, language as a means of communication plays a very important role in human life. By mastering a language person can communicate with anyone and in any country. Humans are social creatures who cannot be separated from interaction and communication with others in various daily activities, for this reason, language plays an important role as a means of communication.

Code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon commonly occurring in bilingual and multilingual speech communities Mahootian (2006). code-switching is a phenomenon when there are two or more languages exist in a

community and it makes speakers frequently switch from one language to another language Hornberger & McKey (2010).

Code-switching does not only occur in the world of everyday communication in society, but in the film, it also often occurs, the dialogue spoken by the characters often contains code-switching. In the world of Indonesian film, several actors/characters often use two languages from one language to another. A film is a form of electronic communication in the form of audio-visual media capable of displaying words, sounds, images, and their combinations. The film is also one of the second forms of modern communication to emerge in the world Oktavianus (2015:3). The screening of a film provides entertainment, education, and information to the people who watch it.

In this research, the researcher uses movie as the research object. The researcher will analyze the code-switching that appears in the movie "Layangan Putus" by using a sociolinguistic approach. The movie was directed by Benni Setiawan. The researcher is interested in discussing this topic because first, this movie takes stories related to society specifically household problems, this movie uses two languages namely Indonesian and English in dialogue and influences people's language styles. Second, the researcher aimed to describe the form and factor that cause code-switching in the dialogue between the characters in the movie. In this research, to analyze

code-switching in the movie Layangan Putus, the researcher uses theory from Hoffman (1991:112).

1.2   Statements of problems

There are two main problems identified in this research as stated in the following:

1. What types of code-switching are found in the conversation in the movie "Layangan Putus"?
2. What factors cause code-switching occurs in the dialogue between characters in the movie "Layangan Putus"?

1.3   Objectives of the research

The objectives of this research are to find information regarding types of code-switching that were found in the conversation in the movie "Layangan Putus" and factors that cause code-switching occurs in the dialogue between characters in the movie "Layangan Putus".

1.4   Scope of the research

In this research, the researcher focused on analyzing and identifying types of code-switching and factors that cause code-switching to occur in the dialogue between characters in the movie "Layangan Putus" using Hoffman's (1991:112) theory.

1.5   Significances of the research

This research has the potential to provide information regarding film analysis in the field of sociolinguistic studies.

1. Practical significances

Practically, this research is expected to provide benefits and input to future readers or researchers on how to increase knowledge in sociolinguistic studies. especially in discussions about sociolinguistic analysis in the movie.

2. Theoretical significances

Theoretically, it is hoped that the results of this research can be useful for the development of science, especially in discussions about sociolinguistic analysis in the movie.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

There are several previous researches about code-switching. The first one is a research titled *An Analysis Code-Switching in the Movie "Luca"* by Kazia Anindita (2023). This research used qualitative method. The theory used from (Appel & Muysken, 2006) theory. This research aims to identify the types of code-switching used in the movie and what are the functions of the code-switching used in the movie. The results of the analysis showed that there are three types of code-switching. Those are Inter-sentential, Intra-

sentential and Tag code-switching. Then, there are 6 types of code-switching functions. those are Referential function, Directive function, Expressive function, Phatic function, Metalinguistic function, and Poetic function. The difference with this research is the theory. In this data used (Appel & Muysken 2006) theory to explain the types of code-switching and functions in the movie. Meanwhile, this research used Hoffman's (1991) Theory to explain the types of code switching and factors cause code-switching.

Reformadita & Setyaji (2021) Analyzed with a title *Code-Switching Analysis on Pixar's "Coco" Movie.* This study used qualitative approach. This study had three aims which are to analysis types of code-switching, functions of code-switching, and reasons of code-switching in the Coco movie. For the types of code-switching, this study used Poplack's (1980) theory. Poplack (1980) decides three types of code-switching those are Tag-switching, Inter-sentential, and Intra-sentential. For functions of code-switching used Koziol's (2000) theory. (Koziol, 2000) identified that code-switching could be divided into fourteen kinds of functions. Those are topic shift, quotation, emphasis, clarification, interjection, aggravating message, personalization, reiteration, designation, substitution, objectification, untranslatability, mitigating message, parenthesis. And Hoffman's (1991) theory for reasons of code-switching. There are talk about a particular topic, quote someone's word, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification,

the intention of clarifying for speech content, expressing group identity. The different with this research is the theory, this research only used Hoffman's (1991) Theory. Also, this research only focused on analyzed of code-switching.

Candra & Qodriani (2018) analyzed with a title *An Analysis of Code-Switching in Leila S. Chudori's For Nadira.* This research used Hoffman's (1991) theory which functioned to categorize the types of code-switching, and Holmes's (1992) theory which functioned to explain the reason why the speakers do code-switching. this research adopted a qualitative method. The results of the analysis showed that four types of code-switching occurred in For Nadira's novel. There are intra-sentential switches, inter-sentential switches, establishing continuity switches, and emblematic switches. Then, seven reasons influenced the characters in For Nadira's novel to switch their language. Those are to assert power, pride, and status, to declare solidarity, to express ethnic identity, to express self-emotion, to be more competent, to be more informative, and to convey the speaker's attitude to the listener. The difference with this research is the object of research. In this data, the researcher used movies as an object of research. Also, in this data, they used Holmes's theory to explain the reason why the speakers used code-switching. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher used Hoffman's (1991) theory to explain the reason why the speakers used code-switching.

Ameliza & Ambalegin (2020) analyzed with a title the *Code-Switching Analysis in English Literature WhatsApp Group of Putera Batam University.* the research applied the observational method and nonparticipatory technique. The data was analyzed by using the theory of Poplack (1980). The data were classified into three: tag-switching, inter-sentential switching, and intra-sentential switching. Code-switching has ten reasons using the theory of Grosjean (1982). First, to fill the linguistic needs for lexical items, specify phrases, discourse markers, or sentence fillers. Second, to continue the last language used (trigger). Third, quote someone. Fourth, to determine the recipient. Fifth, to qualify the message: strengthen or emphasize. Sixth, to determine the involvement of the speaker (personal message). Seventh, to mark and emphasize group identity. Eighth, conveys confidentiality, anger, and harassment. Ninth, to exclude someone from conversation. Tenth, change the role of the speaker: Increase status, add authority, and show expertise. The difference with this data is the object of research. In this research, the researcher used a movie as an object of research. The theory is also different, the researcher used Hoffman's (1991) theory.

Sulatra & Pratiwi (2024) analyzed with a title Code-Switching Found in "Abibayu talks about the ambition of content making" on Spotify. This research uses qualitative methods by taking the data from one of the podcasts of The Friday Podcasts. The theory used in this research is from

Poplack (1980) namely *tag-switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching* to categorize types of code-switching and Hoffman (1991) *expressing feeling about something, interjection, the intention of clarifying speech for the interlocutor, talking about a particular topic, quoting someone's word, and repetition used for clarification*. Those for the reasons for using code-switching. The difference with this data is the object of research This research, the researcher used movies as an object of research. Also, in this data, they used Poplack's (1980) theory to explain types of code-switching. Poplack (1980) stated there are three types of code-switching. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher used Hoffman's (1991) theory where there are four types of code-switching.

1.3 Theoretical base

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. According to (Hudson, 1996:4) sociolinguistics is the study of language about society, while the sociology of language is the study of society about language. In other words, sociolinguistics studies language and society to find out how many types of language there are.

People use language to give and get information. with language, people can express their feelings whether it is sadness, happiness, madness, or whatever. Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the characteristics of

various language variations, as well as the relation between linguists and these language variations within a language society Kridalaksana (1978:94)

Sociolinguistics provides direction to society to communicate using the language and variety of language at that time talking to the other person. Each individual uses language appropriate to their age if they are children they will use child language, if they are adults then use adult language.

2. Code

Pateda (1994:83) explains that someone does it in conversation, actually sending a code to the interlocutor. This coding is through a process that occurs in conversation without a voice that has previously been agreed upon by the interlocutor. These codes must be understood by both parties, if one party understands what the other person is coding, he will make a decision and act according to what must be done.

Wardhaugh (1986:83) code is a certain kind of system or language used by two or more people for communication. When people communicate with each other, we can call the system they use code. Wardhaugh proved that code scanning switches from one variant to another. Switching codes can lead from the most formal to the most informal code.

3. Bilingualism and multilingualism

Bilingualism/multilingualism is someone who can speak more than one language. According to Williams & Snipper (1990), language proficiency refers to an individual's ability to process two languages in each of the following four skills:

1. The ability to understand a message in each of the spoken language
2. The ability to respond in each language in a manner appropriate to the situation
3. The ability to read and understand written messages in each of the language
4. The ability to write in each language

Trudgill (2003:24) also says that bilingualism means an individual's ability to speak two or more languages. Nowadays, many people can speak more than one language, especially people who live in bilingual and multilingual societies.

4. Code mixing and code-switching

Sometimes, people consider that code switching and code mixing have the same meaning. But both of them are different. Code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual communities or societies and the function of the languages cannot be separated. This code-mixing is used when the

conversant uses both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance Wardhaugh (1986:103).

Code-switching is a phenomenon when there are two or more languages exist in a community and it makes speakers frequently switch from one language to another. Code-switching is a change from inter-language, inter-code, and inter-variety where the change may take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different language Hornberger & McKay (2010). Code-switching can take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different language. A person may start speaking one language and then change to another one in the middle of their speech, or sometimes even in the middle of a sentence Hoffman (1991:112) shows many types of code-switching: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching, and establishing continuity. Here the researcher gives some conversation as an example between code-switching and code mixing in the series "Layangan Putus" to make the reader understand there is a difference between them. An example of code-mixing between Malay – and English: *"This morning I enter my baby tu dekat babysitter tu lah" (This morning I took my baby to the babysitter.) Stockwell (2002).* Example of code-switching: *"People here get divorced too easily. Like*

exchanging faulty goods. In China, it's not the same. Jia gou sui gou, jia ji sui ji." (If you have married a dog, you follow a dog, if you've married a chicken, you follow a chicken.) Holmes (2001).

Hoffman (1991) explains that code-switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversation among people who are familiar with and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socioeconomic background. It is avoided in a formal speech situation among people, especially those who have little in common factors in terms of social status, language loyalty, and formality.

There are many reasons that bilingual people switch or mix their language. Hoffman (1991:116) states that there are seven reasons for bilingualism or multilingualism to switch or mix their language namely: a particular topic, quoting someone else, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor and expressing group identity. It means that people switch or mix their language because they talk about a particular topic that they have to switch or mix their language to explain to the hearers.

Some factors that influence code-mixing or code-switching may include the place where the speech takes place and the situation. According to Rokhman (2011:38) in general, the causes of code-switching are the speaker,

the listeners or interlocutors, a change in the situation in the presence of a third person, a change from formal, and a change of topic.

In the series "Layangan Putus", almost every character uses switch language. There are many code-switching found more than code mixing in the series. Therefore, the researcher only focuses on analyzing code-switching.

1. Type of code-switching

According to Hoffman (1991:112) shows many types of code-switching: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching, and establishing continuity.

a. Inter Sentential Code Switching

Inter sentential occurs when a bilingual or multilingual person switches from one language to another between different sentences. One language will be in one language while the other sentence will be in a completely different language.

This example presented by Fasold (1984) is taken from Velma (1976:158) which involved the relationship between Hindi and English.

Vinod: *mai to kuhungaa ki yah of the best novel of the year is (I would say that this is one of the best novels of the year)*

Mira: *That's right, it is decidedly one of the best novels of the year.*

Vinod's words consist of two clauses. One *"mai to kuhungaa ki yah"* means *"I will say"* and the second means, *"This is one of the best novels of this year."* Although the words in this second clause are almost all English words, grammatically the clause is Hindi because the clause begins with the pronoun and has the word *mai* in the final position of the clause (even though it is located at the front) but grammatically in Hindi it functions as the end of the clause. Even though Vinod's speech contains a long phrase in English, if code-switching occurs, it must fulfill the grammatical requirement "the entire clause is transferred", but we see that Vinod's speech above is entirely (grammatically) done in Hindi, with borrowed phrases from English. Therefore, the new code-switching occurs with Mira's speech (another person).

b. Intra Sentential Code Switching

This kind of code-mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary. for example:

In this example taken by Labov (1971), the conversation is between Spanish and English.

Speaker 1: *Y cuando estoy con gonte me borrocha porque me siento* (and when I'm with people I'm drunk cause I feel happier, freer, you know, but I'm with a lot people are not, you know, high, more or less).

Speaker 2: *I couldn't get along with anybody*

Based on grammatical criteria from the beginning until the word *"pero"* is a fragment of Spanish. The words *happy, free, and you know* are borrowed from English. Then, the statements *high* and *more or less* are English. The next clause is completely in English, both in vocabulary and grammar. So, it can be included that the beginning of the text above up to the expression *more or less* in the form of an *if-clause* is Spanish mixed with English. The code switch to English only starts in the second clause with the word "*I*", even though there are four English words in front of it.

Example two is taken from a conversation in the movie Layangan Putus

Aris: hay, ko telat sih

Mir: I'm sorry, tadi ada sdikit hectic dirumah.

Aris: okay, that's fine

Mir: bye the way, you look nice, is it custom-made or off the rack?

Aris: honestly, I don't know, this is Kinan's

Mir: means Kinan has a good test.

This conversation begins with Aris who uses the Indonesian language. When Mir responds to him, in the clause there are some words in English like "I'm sorry" and "hectic" but the switch language does not occur here. The switch language starts begin in the third clause "Okay, that's fine" until the end.

c. Emblematic

Emblematic occurs when someone inserts tags from one language into utterances from other languages which are redirects, such as: ouch, hello, what, and so on. Example: *"Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!". (Hoffman 1991)*

d. Establishing continuity

This kind of code-switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to Bahasa Indonesian. For example:

Speaker 1: "I can't get leave him, cos I love him so much…"

Speaker 2: "Correct! You got the point! Kata "banget" itulah letaknya".

For the example above speaker 1 said *"I love him so much"*, first we need to see "so much", while speaker 2 said *"kata "banget" itulah letaknya".* in this

case, the word "banget" refers to "so much". Speaker 2 tries to continue the utterance "so much" from the speaker 1 but the speaker 2 responds in another language.

2. Factors that cause code-switching

In this case, we will use Hoffman's (1991) theory. particular topic, quoting someone else, being emphatic about something, interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), repetition used for clarification, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

a. Particular topic

This reason is used when people talk about a specific topic. Sometimes bilingual or multilingual feel free and more comfort to express their emotion, madness, and happiness in another language. Example:

Miranda: Well, hopefully, business kita makin lancer ya after this

Aris: Amin, I hope so

Miranda: and don't forget invoice juga cepat cair

Aris: amiin, that's the most important thing.

b. Quoting someone else

A speaker switches code to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch is like a set of quotation marks.

c. Being emphatic about something

When people suddenly want to point out something in another language. Example: *Haris;"oh No No, I'm not insecure at all, bukan mantan pacar juga ngapain gue musti insecure".* Haris uses the English language in the first sentence it's because the sentence is stronger to point out something.

d. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjections are words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. An interjection is an exclamation like: Damn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc.

e. Repetition used for clarification

Repetition may also happen due to the change of language. People use repetition from one language to another to explain something to the hearers. Example: *Aris; "I need to go, pergi dulu".* Another example English_Hindi Gumperz (1982) Father calls his small son while walking through a train compartment, *"Keep straight. Sidha jao (keep straight)".*

f. The intention of clarify the speech content for the interlocutor

When a bilingual talks to another bilingual with a switch or mixed language it is like there is no code-switching or mixing there. It means, the conversation that they made is going fluence and they can understand each other.

    g. Expressing group identity

This type is used to show the identity, and profile of someone. Example: Kinan; *"I'm a doctor, I can help you"*

1.1 Conceptual Framework

Analysis of code-switching in the movie "Layangan Putus" by Benni Setiawan

Qualitative descriptive method

Types of code-switching

- Inter sentential
- Intra sentential
- Emblematic
- Establishing Continuity

Factors cause code-switching

- Particular topic
- Quoting someone else
- Being emphatic about someone
- Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)
- Repetition used for clarification
- The intention of clarify the speech content for the interlocutor
- expressing group identity

sociolinguistic approach